The life of Lieut, Hunter has been most erratic and curious. He was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1812. His father was an eminent lawyer of that place, and there the subject of this sketch resided until sent to West Point, where he was educated, and from which he graduated with high honors. After leaving West Point he entered the naval service as a midahipman. Having passed through the neces-sary examination, he was soon afterwards pro-moted to the rank of Passed Midshipman. Not long after this promotion, and while sojourning in Philadelphia, the young gentleman first gained public attention by fighting a duel with a well-known personage, named Miller, a resident of Philadelphia. The occurrence originated from an insult alleged to have been given by Hunter to a young lady—a sister-in-law of Miller's. Hunter, it appears, while looking from the window of his hotel, espied the face of a lovely young woman at a window of a house opposite. Fascinated by her appearance, he attempted, too persistently, to attract her attention. For this "imprudence," he was called to account by Miller, and, refusing to make a satisfactory apology, was challenged to mortal combat. was accepted, and the place and time desig nated. Miller was a famous shot. He was so skilled in the duello as to be able, so 'tis said, to split a card, or snuff a candle, at the distance of ten paces. His prowess in this par-ticular was so well known, that his friends did not doubt that he would kill his antagonist on the first fire. So confident were they of this that they had prepared a bounteous repast to celebrate the event. The meeting took place at Red Bank, a few miles from Philadelphia Miller was killed on the first fire. Hunter escaped without a scratch. When the affair became public, Hunter was dismissed from the service (in 1830) by General Jackson then President. Warrants were issued for his arrest. and he was forced to flee, to avoid apprehension. He first went to Boston, and from thence to Montreal. He soon after returned in disguise to New Jersey, and remained for some time secreted in the house of a Mrs. Griffiths, in the town of New Brunswick. While so secreted he became enamoured of his protector's daughter, and was subsequently married to her. When the commotion caused by the duel, had in some mensure subsided, he went to Washington, obtained an interview with Gen Jackson, explained all the facts connected with the duel, and solicited to be restored to his former position. The President listened silently to the young man's appeal, and answered by saving, "I will think of the matter." The next day young Hunter received notice through the partiality of the President, he was restored to his former post, and entitled to all the arrears in his pay from the time of his dis-

We next hear of him in the year 1842, as First Lieutenant of the Fairfield, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, under command of Commodore Ridgler. He discharged the duties of this position faithfully, and after the lapse of three years, returned to the States.

When the Mexican war broke out, he earnestly solicited to be appointed to a command in the fleet which was fitting out to hombard the city of Vera Cruz. An old hulk, the Scourge, was fitted out and placed in his com-mand, with instructions to join the blockading squadron. During the voyage to the Gulf he was compelled to put into Havana for repairs. Finally, he reached his destination, and reported to Commodore Perry, by whom he was ordered to go to Alvarado and watch the proceedings there. Alvarado contained at that time ten thousand inhabitants, and its strong defences were gnarded by 3,700 regular troops, with 60 guns. Several partial attempts had already been made by the American squadron all failed. Lieutenant Hunter arrived off the city in the night-time. He had with him but 56 men, all told, and one gun, a 22-pounder. Notwithstanding this disparity of strength h at or ce resolved, with that reckless daring for which he was noted, to atone for his previous shortcomings, by attempting to capture the city. He sent a boat on shore, with a message to the General of the forces, commanding him to surrender the forts and city within thirty minutes. If not, he would destroy the city by a powerful fleet which he had moored outside to attack the forts, and 10,000 men, who were awaiting orders from the beach, would march on and destroy the city. The particulars of this affair have been so often told, that it is now only necessary to say that the ruse had the effect intended. The forts and city capitulated, and in the morning the American flag waved triumphantly above them. Not satisfied with this exploit, the gallant lieutenant hastened on next morning to a town, some miles distant, and succeeded in frightening its defenders to surrender. When Commodore Perry arrived in front of Alvarado the next morning, he was astonished to see the American flag waving from the forts and city. which he expected to meet with such difficulty in capturing. This famous exploit, however romantic and daring, was nevertheless a clear disobediecce of orders, and for such disobedience its hero was court-martialed and dis-missed from the squadron. He returned home,

costly sword. Soon afterwards, Judge Mason then Secre tary of the Navy, gave him command of the Taney, in the Mediterranean. While holding this command, he was also acting Purser of the vessel; and upon settling his accounts, was returned as a defaulter to the extent of eight or ten thousand dollars, and was dismissed from the service in consequence. By the influence of Com. Stockton, his uncle, and Senator Clemens, an act was passed through Congress, wiping out the amount of defalcation, by credit-ing him therewith. Personal influence induced President Fillmore to again reinstate him and he was put in command of the brig Bainbridge, with which vessel he returned, from the Bra

with a public ovation. He was met at the

This singular action on the part of Lieut. leaving a port without orders or being relieved

Previous to his dismissal, Lieut. Hunter felt called upon to make a public defence of his conduct. The defence was characteristic of the conduct. The defence was characteristic of the man. "Vessels of war," he said, "are sent abroad for the sole purpose of protecting the lives, property and rights of our citizens; and any man who would consent to remain in com-mand of a vessel of war where her use was perverted, i. e., sent where she was not needed atter to the Isle of Man, to be sure!"

rapidly gray with grief, and all his acts betrayed him to be a broken-hearted man. No one who knew him had any but feelings

respect for him. His faults, if they were faults, were errors attributable to an impulsive disposition, and were far outweighed by his manly and solid virtues. He was as generous as brave, and impetuous. His melancholy demise will be regretted by all who knew him, as well as by those acquainted with his singular nd romantic career.

He leaves behind a wife and daughter

Both are now in Spain.

The funeral will take place to-morrow from Trinity Church.

Dismissal of an Assistant Surgeon from

the Army. The finding of the court martial which met at Fort Biley, in Kansas, some time since, for the trial of James Simons, an Assistant Sur-geon in the United States army, charged with neglect of duty in August last, while the cholera prevailed at that post, has been published. There were two charges: 1st, "Neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline;" and 2d. "Conduct undecoming an officer and a gentleman," Various specifica tions follow the charges, wherein it is alleged that Dr. S. absented himself from his post for ten days while the epidemic raged; that he failed to attend Major Ogden during the last 22 hours of his life, and that he neglected to give attention to the case of Mrs. Major Woods, who died of cholera, he leaving his post previous to her death.

The court declared Dr. Simons guilty on both charges, and sentenced him, "to be dis-missed from the service of the United States," which sentence has been approved by President Pierce, who in his decision, however, says: "There is no denial of the main fact that

Dr. Simons left his post during the pestilence. He alleges in his defense that he was sick and so exhausted as no longer to be capable of attending to the sick at the post. But he did while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, establish this before the court, but when the Judge Advocate offered to rebut and disprove it, he objected to the investigation, and the court refused to make it. Still not being fully satisfied that the act of Dr. Simons was, under the circumstances, of the immoral and sary to sustain the charge under the 83d article of war, the finding on the second charge and specification is not confirmed. I cannot, however, doubt that the facts proved sustain the first charge, and not only justify the sentence of the court, but require that it shall be executed. Assistant Surgeon James Simons therefore ceases to be an officer of the army.'

The Alta California, of the 5th ult., says: "Among the departures by the steamer Golden Age to-day, is an old negro, named Daniel, who been pretty well known in this city, and whose history in California is an exemplification of the faithfulness of the negro character. Daniel came to California in 1850, with hi master, Colonel Montague, of Alabama, and Richard F. Nott, esq. Colonel Montague only remained here a month or two, and then returned home, leaving Daniel with a relative In the month of June, 1850, Daniel went to the Mariposa mines, and, one morning in February, 1852, he picked up a lump of gold weighing \$646, which he sent home to his mistress as a present. In September, 1853, he was sent home to his master, and returned again in 1854, with Col. M's. sou. Daniel, during the past year, has lived as a servant with Major Cross, and has accumulated about \$300. On Saturday, his master purchased on his act fifty-four dollar' worth of gold specimens, intended as presents-one for each of the white members of his master's family. Daniel will leave for New Orleans to-day, with Thomas P. Johnson, esq.

Fashionable Lace Veils.

The Empress of France, herself a splendid woman, sets the ladies of fashion all in a fever when she appears with any new article of dress or ornament. The correspondent of the New noble relict was of the briefest; for hasty pre-York Journal of Commerce gives the following

"The Empress' fournisseur of lace has lately manufactured, expressly for her, a small black and white lace veil, which consequently has become all the vogue. The veil is very small, and with rounded corners; the centre is covered with small dots or sprigs; the border is a wreath or a Vandyked pattern, two or three inches deep; these veils are prettier and more coming than the heavily worked chantilly falls, which overload the bonnets when raised and quite conceal the face when dropped. Necklaces are again worn, and are endless in variety and beauty. Strands of diamonds and pearls, or fine gold chains forming festoons by clasps of precious stones."

Washington City in 1801.

One can scarcely credit the description of Washington City, as Mrs. Adams found it in

" Here and there (she writes) is a small cottage without a glass window, interspersed among the forests, through which you travel for miles without seeing a human being. The house is upon a grand and superb scale-requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in order. I could content myself anywhere for three months; but though sur-rounded by forests, can you believe that wood cannot be had, because people cannot be found to cut and cart it? The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished. We have not the least fence, yard, or the regular market price, (\$6 an ounce,) one and on his arrival at New York was honored other convenience without, and the great unbattery by a large concourse of citizens who fuished audience room I make a drying room escorted him to the City Hall, where, in the to hang up clothes in. It is a beautiful spot. Governor's Room he was presented with a capable of every improvement, and the more I view it the more I am delighted with it."

"The great unfinished audience room," of which Mrs. Adams speaks, is the famous East Room of the White House.

Mammoth Tusk in Mexico.

The San Autonio Zeitung, of the 9th ult., contains a communication from Mr. Weidner to the Governor of the Mexican States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, giving an account of the discovery by him, on the 15th of December, at the River Durazno, not far from the city of Parras, of an extraordinary fossil tusk. It is eighteen feet long and three feet in circumference at the root. The ivory is much weather zilian Station in the early part of January, 1855, because Com. Salter refused to send him to Paraguay, to interfere in a difficulty between the authorities of that place and an American tusk, together with molar teeth and other bones of various animals, was found, is cretaceous and consists of deposits of sand, brecia, fresh This singular action on the part of Lieut. Hunter was severely commented on by the public press. When he started for home with the vessel under his command he was under positive orders to make a cruise. The Regulation is an aucient beach, indicating that the positive orders to make a cruise. The Regula-tions affix the penalty of death to the crime of valley was a lake, and that the enormous animal who sported a ton of tusks browsed in its The Government was not disposed to visit him with the full penalty, but he was peremptorily dismissed from the service by the Secretary of the Navy, notwithstanding influential friends pressed earnestly for his trial by Court Martial.

Beginning a port without orders or being relieved that who sported a ton of tuaks browsed in its shallows on the vast cryptogamia which formed the peat beds. Mr. Weigher supposes the animal to whom this tusk belonged to have been something like an elephant, and estimates that he must have been 120 feet long—larger than the control of tuaks browsed in its shallows on the vast cryptogamia which formed the peat beds. Mr. Weigher supposes the animal who sported a ton of tuaks browsed in its shallows on the vast cryptogamia which formed the peat beds. Mr. Weigher supposes the animal two whom this tusk belonged to have been something like an elephant, and estimates that he must have been 120 feet long—larger than the suppose the peat beds.

to see what course they would steer; a lady in

Death Warrant of Christ.

Chance has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in man annals: that is the identical death-warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document as it has been handed to us:

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nuzureth shall suffer death on the

cross. "In the year seventeen of the empire Tibe rius Cesar, and the 25th day of March, in the city of the holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiophas being priests sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Prætory, condemn Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves-the great and notorious evidence of the people saying:

1. Jesus is a seducer.

2. He is seditious. 3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.

6. He entered into the temple, followed by a sulfitude bearing palm branches in their Order the first centurian, Quillus Cornellus,

Forbid to any person whatsover, either or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus. The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz: 1. Daniel Robani, a Phari-

to lead him to the place of execution.

see; 2. Joannas Horobable; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen. Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The above sentence is engraved on a coppe plate; on one side are written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissaries of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartrem. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denou, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, &c., it was bought by Lord Howard

A Marriage in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the New York

Times writes . Mr. Howard, First Secretary of the British Legation in Paris, is about to lead to the altar the Englsh beauty, Miss Smead. Mr. Howard's first wife was the celebrated Baltimore beauty. Miss McTavish, so well known in the gay world of Paris a few years ago. It was this Mrs. Howard, of Baltimore, who was so frequently confounded with the Mrs. Howard who lived many years with the present Emperor of France. Mr. Howard is a member of the distinguished family of that name in England, and is a man of some talent.

AN IMPATIENT WIDOW .- A few days ago (says an English paper,) the Marquis Town-shend breathed his last, in his 75th year, at his villa near Genoa, where he had resided many years in strict seclusion. Fifty years ago he led to the altar Sarah, the daughter of Mr. W Dunn Gardner. The union was not hlessed by offspring, and the Marquis was mortified to see the title descend to a junior branch of the family. Conjugal differences arose, which led to the separation of the married pair; and, as they had no "little treasure" to reunite them, they remained apart till the death of the venerable Marquis. The term of widowhood of the inst., within a few days of the death of her husband, the dowager marchioness again stood before the altar, and plighted her troth to a second husband—"James, eldest son of James Laidler. esq., of Fenton, Northumberland." The marriage was performed by special license. which obviated the necessity for any delay, which could hardly be afforded, as the downger marchioness is verging upon seventy.

Otto of Roses.

The principal seat of the manufacture is in the district of Hassanlik, which comprises about thirty-six villages, and is situated in Bulgaria, about two hundred miles northwest of Constantinople. This district is devoted almost entirely to the cultivation of roses, and during the season of harvesting, which is from the first of May to the middle of June, the country, for miles beyond the borders of the district, is redolent with the odor of roses. The cultivation of the rose and the extraction of the oil, occupy nearly all the time of the people. In the distillation of the roses, the water which comes off is successively re-distilled, and finally the oil, being the lightest, rises to the top, and is skimmed off. It is limpid, with a tinge of orange color. It is said to take three hundred thousand roses to yield

an ounce of oil.

This oil is brought to Constantinople in herof these copper cases may be worth \$500.
The oil is worth six times its weight in silver. The ordinary amount of oil produced in Hassanlik is a little less than 3,000 pounds. At Constantinople the oil is put up in gilt bottles, manufactured expressly for the purpose in Bohemia. The rose water which remains from the distillation after the oil has been skimmed off is sold for eight or ten cents a quart, and is used by the Greeks and Armenians on all

It has been stated that the otto is worth in the land of its manufacture six dollars an ounce; and it is frequently sold here for a considerably less amount! This apparent inconsistency is owing to the fact that the oil is susceptible of an extraordinary degree of adulteration. It was formerly mixed with sandalwood oil, which is valued at about one-twelfth as much as the otto of roses. It is much less limpid and flowing than the oil of roses.

Of late years, however, a new oil has been introduced to dilute oil of roses and render it less overpowering. It is brought by the Arabs from Mecca, and is called by them "Shepherd's perfume." It is extracted from a kind of gerperfome." It is extracted from a kind of geranium, at a cost of two dollars per pound, or one thirty-sixth the price of otto of roses. Both on account of its cheapness, a certain similarity of odor, and its likeness in color and weight to otto of roses, no other oil is so well adapted to mix with it and reduce its strength. adapted to mix with it and reduce its strength. In the common oil of roses, found in the shops, there is probably fifteen per cent. of foreign oils; and the diffusability of its arrown is such, that it may receive without perceivable depreciation, in the opinion of ordinary judges, eighty per cent. of pure foreign oils, especially of the oil of geranium.—Hunt's Magazine.

county, a few days before;

Translated from the Courier des Etats Unia He then started for the house of Mr. L., and met at the door Mrs. Lampkin, and told her that he had killed the "d—d overseer, and intended to kill her," at the same time drawing a revolver. Mr. Lampkin was sick in bed and unable to rise. Mrs. L. ran into the house and got a double-barrel gun, and told the negro if he moved a foot she would shoot him, and kept him standing in the yard until she sent for some of the neighbors. They soon came to her assistance, caught the negro and hung him.

> Picture of Central America. The following letter is from General Walker, of Central America celebrity. It was addressed to a friend in Washington, and not intended for

"GRANADA, Jan. 10.-My Dear Colonel: I have lately taken a tour through one of the most interesting sections of Nicaragua—that of the department of Rivas—and have seen enough of the fertility of the soil, agreeable climate, and fine scenery there, to satisfy me that in a very short time this portion of the State must be a point of great attraction to the immigrant who comes here to follow agricultural pursuits. The entire route from Granada to the capital of Rivas or Nicaragua, is thought a very fine and fertile country, but not much cultivated between Granada and the river Gonzales. There are, it is true, a few cocoa estates, but they are quite neglected, and at most of the haciendas along the route may be seen ruined indigo vats, some of which must have been built at very great expense. The little Indian village of Nindyme is the only town of consequence between Granada and the river Gor zales, a distance of nearly seventy miles. The village is situated in the midst of a vast and fertile plain—but the people pay no attention to the cultivation of the soil beyond the raising of corn; and this they raise only in small "The old haciendas of Ochomogo,

Francisco, and others belonging to the route.

have been allowed to go to decay almost entirely and the business of cocoa raising and indige making, which was formerly the great business of these estates, is now wholly reglected, and for no possible reason except that the proprie tors have from time to time been robbed by the Government of all they earn, and have be come disheartened. Many of these proprietors would now recommence working their estates, but the revolution has so impoverished them that they have not funds to commence with, and they are anxious to sell their lands for money enough to commence again upon new lands. Estates that three years ago were held at fifty thousand dollars can now be had at from five thousand to ten thousand dollars; and these same estates will pay back the purchase money in two, certainly three years. I have arrived at this latter conclusion from statistical calculations which I think are correct, and which are based on the best and most reliable information I can obtain. For instance, a cocoa estate will produce-so the cocon growers here tell me—nearly if not quite eight thousand pounds of cocoa to the acre. The cocoa of Nicaragua is the finest in the world and though it is unknown in the American market, would certainly command as high a price as the best article from any other country—say ten cents per pound. According to this calculation, each acre would produce eighty dollars worth, which would amount to eight thousand dollars if a hundred acres were cultivated. Now the labor of ten men is more than enough to keep the estate in order, gather and prepare for ship-ment the entire crop. One hundred and fifty dollars each would be a very high rate for the wages of these men per year—say fifteen hundred dollars for labor. The other charges: freight, custom dues, &c. could not exceed fifteen hundred dollars more. This would bring the Nicaragua cocoa into the New York market at 10 cents per pound, and leave to the raiser a a clear profit of five thousand dollars yearly from one hundred acres thus cultivated. There are very many estates that will produce results, similar to those above calculated now for sale at such prices as I have before named, and which are in bearing condition, nothing more being wanted than, the removal of the under-wood, which has accumulated during three years of neglect. The cocoa tree retains its vigor after it once arrives at maturity, as long as the oak or the pine-much longer than the apple tree.

"I have said that the cocoa of Nicaragua never finds its way to North America. This is because of the fact that it is all consumed in the States of Central America, and it is sold at prices varying from twenty to thirty cents per ib. The people of Central America would not drink such chocolate as is called the best in

New York at any price. "During a few years, doubtless, all the cocoa that can be raised in Nicaragua would find an David Frambes, immediate market at home, and at much higher prices than could be obtained for it in the United States; but should the business of growing it be gone into extensively, as I have no doubt will be the case very soon, the local markets would become overstocked, and a foreign market would have to be found. Should the palates of the North Americans ever become acquainted with the flavor of the delicious chocolate we have here, they would never give up the luxury at any price; but I have endeavored to show that Nicaragua can compete with other countries in producing this delicious beverage, even at the prices which are now paid in the United States for very inferior articles, and therefore, I conclude that the purchase of these estates will be a very

popular speculation on the part of immigrants to this country.
"From the Gonzales river to Rivas, a distance of about two miles, the entire land along the road is under cultivation-but in a most rude and primitive manner. Corn-common Indian corn-is sown broadcast, not planted in hills or rows, and yet it seems to flourish. I do not know how much is produced per acre by this mode of cultivation, but the ears are large, and the grain fully developed-hence, I co clude the product must be very great. There is not such a thing as a grist mill in the entire country; and the only corn bread, such as is common in the United States, that I have ever tasted in Nicaragua, was made of meal im-ported from New York. We cut the young corn for horse feed—it is the only fodder for borses in Granada-cut the ears, cob and all, when very young; after boiling, make it into tortillas with cheese, and tortillas without cheese; but cannot make that delicious article 'hoosier bread.' I wish somebody would come out here with a corn mill, make a fortune for himself, and make us happy at the same time. I am sure such would be the result of such a speculation. We would not be very particular about fine flour, if we could only have our corn broken into pieces without the process of boil-ing it in ley. We would not gramble much if the hulls were not taken off or the flow hulls were not taken off, or the flour were a little coarser than that your corn bread is made of at St. Louis or New York. There are plenty of water privileges here; there is plenty of corn to grind, and there are plenty of Americans to eat corn cakes. All we want is a mill. Who will come out here and make us happy in this respect? If you know the miller who will give us good corn meal, I pray you tell him there is a fortune for him here in Nicaragua. and beg him to come and put it in his purse.

A Suggestion .- The Director of the United Shocking Murder.

The Lowndes county, Mississippi Chronicle of the 25th ult., has the following account of a bloody tragedy which occurred in Hancock general circulation of gold into common curwould be acting unworthy of his position. After his dismissal he took up his abode in this City, and has since continued to dwell here. The failure of his hopes, and his great misfortune weighed heavily on his mind. His hair became of over a million of dollars.

County, a few days before:

"One of the negro men of Mr. Lampkin became offended with the overseer, and struck him on the back of the neck with an axe, killing him instantly. The negro dragged the body off some distance, and cut off both hands. Some distance, and cut off both hands.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, yesterday, March 10, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, appropriating \$3,000,000 for armaments for fortifications, and the alteration and manufacture of small arms, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed by a vote of-year 22 nays 12-

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee said that he did not wish it to go abroad that this amount was voted because of "a small speck of war;" besides the bill was not sufficiently explicit. Mr. Weller afterwards offered an amendment, which was agreed to, meeting the views of Mr. Bell and others as that point. Mr. Hunter was in favor of increasing the national defences, so as to be prepared for attacks from any quarter.

Mr. Cass remarked that England was so much crippled in the Russian war, that it was not at all unlikely that she might try to retrieve her reputation by a war on the Western Hemisphere. He spoke at length of the aggressions and audacity of the English Government

The debate was further continued, but not con

cluded, when the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, yesterday the Speaker laid before the body several communications of an Executive character; among them one on the subject of Indian hostilities in Oregon, andasking an appropriation of \$300,000 for their suppress on. It was referred to the Committee or

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee of Elections, asking for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested elec-

Messrs. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, and SMITH, o Albama, spoke in opposition to the resolution. The latter said, in the course of his remarks, that Mr. Reeder was an arch agitator, and that his various speculations, under coler of his guber natorial office, occasioned such enormities as to induce the President of the United States to degrade him from his high position.

Mesers. Campbell and Kunkkl, of Pennsylva nia, advocated the passage of the resolution In response to a remark of Mr. Kunkel. Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, explained that the people of the South would abide by the verdict of the majority of the bona fide inhabitants of Kansas, though it may be against the institution of slavery; but if trouble comes, it will be mainly attributable to the intermedding of the emigration societies of the East.

Proceedings of the Democratic Senators and Members of the New Jersey Legislature.

Whereas, A presidential election is now approaching, which independent of its effects upon the Union, will exercise an important nfluence upon the State canvass in New Jersey. And, whereas, in order to a perfect union o the Democratic party, it is just and proper to obtain a general expression of sentiment in

regard to candidates : Therefore, We, the Democratic Republican senators, and members of the Legislature of New Jersey, (disclaiming any desire to influence, forestall or control the action of the National Convention to assemble at Cincinnati,) representing every portion of the State, desire to express, on behalf of our fellow-citizens, a preference James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. We be lieve him to be the choice of New Jersey for the Presidency. His eminent talents-transcendant genius-great public services, and high personal worth, combine to place him first in our affections; and we do not hesitate to indulge the belief, that he can, more than other, concentrate the popular favor and support. Believing that his nomination can, and will secure for the Democratic nominee the elector ral vote of New Jersey, we cheerfully, cordially and confidently commend him to our Demo cratic brethren in the other States of the Union as the most popular, because the most meri torious, and because his election will be the death-blow to fanaticism and sectional preju-

dices. TRENTON, March 4, 1856

Zachariah H. Price, R. Leird, John C. Rafferty,

Alexander Robertson Daniel D. Depew. Henry V. Speer, Jetur R. Riggs. David B Somers. Georg- H. Beatty, William A. Carr, Elisha Gauntt, John White, Thos. W. Demarest. Andrew Dutcher, Samuel Wooley, Joseph W. Willever,

David Frambes, Daniel D. Gould, William Smith. John W. Obdyke. James A. Penningtor

Joseph Kille, Samuel R. Winans, Daniel Budd, A. Osborn.
John M. Voorbees.
J. R. Barickio, George V. Henry E. Laferra, Ralph S. Demarest Amos Robins

Samuel Beers, W. M. Collam,

James E. Bathgate

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"THE SPECTATOR."

A Weekly Journal Published at Washington City.

THE undersigned propose to commence about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectaron, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the peace of the day torsign and domestic; a the news of the day, loreign and domest weekly review of finance and the market weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the impor-tant p duical action of State Legislatures, and of

party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture, together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments, to-gether with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original, and selected. Its location at the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest and most reliable information

on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every sume on any occasion the position of a partizant paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; i ut entertaining fixed and decided views on questic to of political economy, and upon our system of gevernment, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully a view the interests of the country, growing out

foreign as well as domestic affects.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number con taining eight pages of matter making one votume annually of 416 pages. Each votume will be ac-companied by a full and comple index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable

always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscriptions and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C. AUG. F. HARVEY & CO. WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1855.

NEW GROCERY, WINE AND LIQUOR

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform h friends and the public, that he has opened a new store, No. 474, Penn. Avenue, between 3d and 4 and a half street, Fizgerald's Building, two doors east of the United States Hotel,

Where he intends to keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Foreign and

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, And Fine Groceries,

Consisting of fine Teas, Sugar, Flour Soap, Olives, Raisins, Figs, Sardines, Anchovies, Otard Marrett & Co., Pinet & Co., and Colonel Chabard's Brandies, in cases, demijohns and casks, Old Jamaica Rum, Sherries, Madeira, Port of various descriptions; St. Julien Claret, Cha-teaux Margaux, in cases; Champagne Cider, Brandy Fruits, Reynolds' Edinburg Ale, Anne-sette, Maraschino, Curacoa, Absynth, Champagnes,

and a large and various description of Havana Also, Porter, Ale, and Cider. Families are particularly requested to call an examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. Members of Congress are also informed, that their orders will be promptly attended to, and de-livered at their houses on the shortest notice. A general assortment of Fine Havana Segars, ed direct by the subscriber, at and Retail.

Officers of the United States Navy can have their Mess Stor. sput up at the short motice. A general assortment of PRESERVED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.

Put up at the shortest notice, and warranted keep on long voyages.

Country orders punctually attended to, and
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JONAS P. LEVY, No. 174 Penn. avenue, (north side,) between 3d and 4½ streets, two dors east of the United States Hotel.

Oct 4—3t

THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS, by Charles Linton; with an Introduction and Appendix by N. P. Tallmadge. Published by the Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge New York, 1 large octavo volume, price \$1.50

For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore. May 5 TYNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS ..

Under Shirts and Drawers this day opened, of the best quality and at low and uniform prices, at STEVENS'S Sales Room, Nov 15—3tif Brown's Hote Brown's Hotel.

BY RAILROAD DIRECT THE WEST.

Time between Washington and Wheeling but 17 1-2 hours! Running time between Washington and Cincin

nati 27 hours!! Through Tickets and Baggage Checks to be had BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

HAVING greatly improved its Western connections now offers the fulle t inducements to travellers between Washington, Baltimore, and all portions of the West, the Northwest and the Southwest.

The connection between the trains from Wash-

The connection between the trains from Washington and the trains bound west from Baltimore is always promptly made at the Washington Junction (lately called the Relay House) 9 miles from Baltimore. This is the only change of cars required between Washington and the Ohio river. Baggage is checked through to Wheeling at the Washington station, and rechecked and transferred there, (with the passengers) without charge, for those holding through tickets for points beyond. The connecting trains leave Washington daily at 6 a.m. and 4 p. m. On Sundays at the latter 6 a. m. and 41 p. m. On Sundays at the latte

hour only.

At Wheeling direct connection is made with the trains of the CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD, run ning from Bellairre on the Ohio, near Wheeling, through Cambridge, Zsnesville and Newark, to COLUMBUS. These trains connect at Newark with the cars of the Newark. Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.
At Columbus the C. O. Railroad trains connect

with the fast trains of the Little Miami Railroad to Xenia CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc. At to Xenia (INCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc. At Xenia (w. Lutle Miami Railroad) connection is formed with the trains through Dayton, to INDI-ANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago, Rock Island, St. Louis, etc.

IT Passengers holding through tickets for Memphis, Vick-burg, Natchez, New Orleans etc., which are also sold at Washington, are transferred at Cincinnati to the Mail Steamers on the Ohio. Tickets for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis are sold by this route.

sold by this route.

FF FOR CLEVELAND, and via Cleveland to

Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, etc., tickets are sold when the Ohio is navigable between Wheeling and Weilsville (forty miles) where a connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad is made. Travellers are requested to notice that while this is the only route affording through tickets and checks in Washington, it is also the shortest, most speedy, and direct to nearly all the leading points in the great West. The distance from Washing. ton to Cincinnati is but 653 miles, being about 190 miles shorter than by any other route!
FARE BY THROUGH TICKET FROM WASHINGTON: To Wheeling, \$9 50; Columbus, \$13 65; Dayton, \$15 50; Cincinnati, \$16; Louis ville, by railroad, \$18 65; by steamer from Cincinnati, \$18; Indianapolis, \$17 50; Cleveland, \$12 15; Toledo, \$15 80; Detioit, \$15 20; Chicago \$20 65 and \$19 50; St. Louis, \$25 50 and \$25; Memphis.

\$26; New Orleans, \$31, etc.

FOR FREDERICK and HARPER'S FER-RY, MARTINSBURG, BERKLEY SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND, BEDFORD SPRINGS, Piedmont, Oakland, and Fairmount, passengers may leave Washington at 6 a. m. or 41 p. m. For the minor way stations between Baltimore and Wheeling, take 6 a. m. train from Washington.

| For trains to and from Baltimore, Annapolis,

etc., see special advertisements.

Description of the special advertisements.

Master of Transportation

Baltimore and Onio Kailrond, Balti were.

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Jan 19-en3m

DEEBE'S NEW YORK HATS:-Fashion for Spring this day opened at STEVEN'S

Salesroom, Brown's Hote

Benedictions, or the Blessed Lafe, by Cumming, D. D.; 75 cents. School Books and School Requisites at the te

ost price, for sale at the bookstore of GRAY & BALLANTYNE On 7tff street, near that Fello

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THE THAINS

Leave Washington at 6 and 54 a. m., and 3 are

On Sundays the only train from Battemore is that leaving at 4½ a. m., and from Washington at

41 p. m. May 5—11 T. H. PARSONS, Agent

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Ladies' Gaiters from \$1 to \$3.

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Of Children's Shoes we have every color and

Of Children's Shoes we have every color and style, from 25 cents up.

The inquiry generally is, Where can we find a good assortment of shoes for children? We can answer all such queriets to their satisfaction if they give us a call.

We would also state that we are prepared to manufacture every style of boot or shoes usually worn by gentlemen, tadies, misses, or children.

Also on hand, every description of boots and shoes, which will be sold very low.

Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to self-

hasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell S. C. MILLS & CO.,

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Oct 20-1y -WANDERINGS IN CORSICA; Corsica; VV Picturesque, Historical, and Social; with a Sketch of the Early Life of Napoleon, translated from the German by Edward Joy Morris. Price

R1 50.
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by Edward Hitchcock, D. D.

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Female Poets of Great Britain, Western Scenes and Adventures, illustra Life of Napoleon, by Hazlitt. do

M. W. E. PURCHASE, EXCELSIOR CARD WRITER.

MANUFACTURER OF METALLIC GRAVERS. Dec 22- AT WILLARD'S. DIANOS, PIANOS .- We have now in Pianos ever offered in this city, from the justly re-nowned manufactories of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; Bacon & Raven, New York; and Knabe,

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POCALYPTC SKETCHES. Lectures A on the Book of Revelation, by the R.v.